BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, July* 12, 1824. *No.* 32.

CONDITIONS

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

To the qualified electors Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and, at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursued by the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, }
27th March 1824. }

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.
William Ward.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the Supervisors of Boggs township for the year 1824

TAKE NOTICE,

That if you do not immediately repair the road leading from the town of Milesburg to Karthause, you will be returned and indicted at the next August court. There are now several obstructions in that road which renders it almost impassible.

RUDOLPH MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 25th 1824.

CAUTION.

On the 13th of April last, the undersigned executed two several single bills, to George Brownlee, for one hundred dollars each, payable on the 12th of May following, in part of the consideration of a tract of land, in Lamar township, which the said George Brownlee covenanted to warrant, and defend, against all persons claiming the same. As several claims have been set up for the land, and ejectments brought, the undersigned has determined not to pay the said single bills, unless compelled by law. Of which all persons will take notice.

MAGDALENA KERSNER.

Lamar township, June 21, 1824.

Orphans' Court, April 28, 1824.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

{SEAL.} In the case of the valuation and appraisement of the real estate of Thomas Moore, late of Halfmoon township, in said county, deceased. on motion of James M. Petrikin, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August next, and accept or refuse of the real estate of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, as valued and appraised by the inquest, and returned by the sheriff.

BY THE COURT.

Certified by
WILLIAM PETTIT, *Clk. O. C.*

LAWS.

The acts of the last session of the Legislature have come to hand, and are ready for distribution. Persons entitled to them will apply in person, as it will be necessary to take receipts.

John Rankin, *Proth'y.*

June 14, 1824.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 1st instant, an apprentice to the BLACKSMITH business, named

Daniel Ebbs,

aged about eighteen years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him at their peril. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for bringing said runaway back to

JOHN LONGWELL.

Spring Mills, Potter township, }
June 5, 1824. }

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Lewis, and next door north of Joseph Butler's Inn, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

in an extensive manner. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

John M'Kinley, jr.

Bellefonte, June 17, 1824.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking the assignment of a promisory note which I gave to JOHN GORDON, for the sum thirty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 24, 1824.

NOTICE.

Whereas some ill-disposed persons have heretotore made a practice of travelling through my grain fields and meadows, with waggons, &c. without my permission, I therefore inform them, be they who they may, that unless they desist from trespassing upon my premises, I will certainly prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law.

CHRISTIAN BECHTOL.

Howard township, June 23d 1824.

Henry E. Benner

Tailor,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the house formerly occupied by Wm. W. Potter, Esq. as an attorney's office, and one door south of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TO COLLECTORS

By the act of the 11th of March 1822, the power of collectors to collect county taxes upon warrants issued previous to the passing of the act, was limited to two years; that period has now elapsed, and as it is presumed that the collectors have received the amount of their respective duplicates, the Commissioners have directed me to give this notice, that unless they come forward on or before the first Monday of August next, and discharge the ballances due by them, they will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, without respect to persons. Collectors of 1822 will consider themselves included in this notice, more especially as John Keller and James James collectors of 1823 have shown that it is possible to collect the amount of large duplicates within one year at farthest. The former has settled and paid his account *in toto.*

JAMES M. PETRIKIN, *Treasurer.*

June 10th 1824.

CARDING.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have erected a

CARDING MACHINE

in Milesburg, which is now in complete operation. Having engaged Mr. John Douglass, a person well acquainted with carding, they have no doubt but that they will be enabled to give general satisfaction. Wool will be carded into rolls at Six cents per pound, if paid before the first day of November next; if not paid then, Seven cents will be charged. One pound of grease is allowed to every ten pounds of wool, which must be brought with the wool. Wool or grain will be taken in payment for Carding, at the cash price, if delivered at the Milesburg Mill.

THOMAS & FRANCIS POTTS.

Milesburg, June 11th 1824.

Notice.

The creditors of Charles M'Clain, dec'd are urgently requested to leave their accounts, legally authenticated, with WM. W. POTTER, Esq in Bellefonte, previous to the August court; as at that time there will be a distribution of assets.

JOHN HAMMOND, *Administrator.*

To the Public.

The subscriber, being desirous of leaving Philipsburg, wishes to sell out his store, in which is a great variety of well assorted goods, suited to the place in which it is situated. Also two farms of good arable land, situated in Clearfield county, about one mile from Philipsburg. The old state road from Bellefonte to Erie passes through one of them, which contains 160 acres; 30 of which are in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Erie passes through the other, which contains 300 acres; 35 of which are well cultivated. Each tract has several never failing springs of water.

HENRY LORAIN

TO THE PUBLIC.

Cloth Manufacturing.

The subscriber having rented Mr. *Henry Hubler's*

NEW FULLING MILL,

in Ferguson township, Centre county, for a number of years, has furnished himself with the suitable machinery for

Carding, Picking, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dying, &c &c.

all of which will be attended to on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He will receive the wool in the fleece without washing or picking, and manufacture it into cloth, and dye it any colour which may be required, (with the exception of indigo blue) for 75 cents per yard. Those who may oblige him with their custom can have their cloth made any width they please under 7 quarters of a yard, by paying accordingly. Narrow cloth and broad blankets will be finished from the wool at a low rate. Cassinets and all kinds of flannel will be finished on as moderate terms as possible.

The public's humble servant,

H. F. TAMMANY.

STAUBER & FOSTER

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by James Rothrock, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where they make and sell Waterproof, and all kinds of hats, at the most reduced prices. They flatter themselves that by long experience in the business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale a HOUSE & LOT situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, adjoining a lot of Samuel Harris. There are on the premises a Waggonmaker shop, 36 feet in length and 34 in width; a Blacksmith shop 18 by 22, with two fires; both of which are well calculated for carrying on the above business extensively. For terms apply to

CHARLES MACKEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of

land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bressler, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Justices and Constables

FEE-BILLS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The 4th of July toasts drank

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

MONDAY, JULY 12.

The Sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr Steel, at the Methodist church in this place, on Saturday the 3d instant, to the Farmers & Mechanics Infantry volunteer company, will appear in our next.

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FORTY EIGHTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 48th year of American Independence was celebrated by the "FARMERS & MECHANICS INFANTRY, commanded by Captain Armor, on the 3d. inst. At an early hour the company paraded and marched to the Methodist Church, where a very neat and appropriate SERMON was delivered by the Rev. Mr. STEEL, who had been previously requested to do so. The Rev Mr. LINN, of the Presbyterian Church, closed the service with an earnest prayer to the God of battles, to prosper our country and perpetuate its present happy form of government.

The Company, together with a number of the citizens of Bellefonte and its neighbourhood, proceeded to a very beautiful spring on the farm of Gen. Miles in the vicinity of Milesburg, where an excellent dinner was prepared.

Gen. PHILIP BENNER was then appointed President, and

FRANCIS M,EWEN & JOHN MITCHEL, Esquires Vice Presidents.

After which the following toasts were read by Mr. Mitchell, and received with enthusiasm by the company:

1st. *The 4th of July* 1776—"Amidst the wreck of nature and the crash of worlds" this day ought to be remembered by Americans.

9 guns 3 cheers, Tune Washington,s March.

2d. *The memory of Washington*—The greatest man of our country.—9 guns 6 cheers

3d. *The illustrious penman of our Declaration of Independence*—"Father we remember you."—9 guns 3 cheers.—*Tune* Jefferson's March.

4th. *James Madison*—Under whom our country passed the ordeal in the late war—no statesman more deserves the gratitude of his country.—6 guns 3 cheers—*Tune* Madison's March.

5th. *James Monroe*—President of the United States.—9 guns 6 cheers—*Tune* President's March.

6th. *The departed worthies of the Revolution*—Peace to their manes.—6 guns 3 cheers.

7th. The country in which the oppressed of all nations find refuge—"Ubi libertas ibi patria."—1 gun 6 cheers.

8th. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—The bulwark of the nation. 9 guns 6 cheers.—*Tune*, The Star Spangled Banner,

9th. *Pennsylvania Volunteers*—May they be ever ready and willing to avenge their country's wrongs.—6 guns 9 cheers.—*Tune* Yankee Doodle.

10th. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—The Hero and Statesman; Pennsylvania will appreciate his worth. 9 guns 3 cheers.

11th. *Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures*—Properly protected they will render our country independent indeed. Our inexhaustible resources and the wisdom of Government, lead us to vast anticipations. May we not be disappointed. 3 guns 6 cheers. *Tune*, Speed the plow.

12th. *The immortal Congress of '76*; Luminous Constellation of Sages, whose exertions were not less bold and patriotic than they were wonderful. "For a surety the Lord was with them." 6 guns 9 cheers. *Tune*, Hail Columbia.

13th. *The Governor of Pennsylvania and his Cabinet*; If they go on as they have began, the people will delight to honor them. 9 guns 6 cheers. *Tune* Pennsylvania March.

A committee from the "Centre Guards" presented the following toast, from that company, which was received with pleasure, and most cheerfully reciprocated:

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Infantry. May harmony always subsist between them and us, and may we both be found at all times ready to defend those privileges which heaven has bestowed upon us, and which have been so gallantly defended by our predecessors. 6 cheers.

About 5 o'clock the company marched to Bellefonte, where it performed several military evolutions and then retired to their respective homes. The utmost good humour and cheerfulness prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure which all seemed to feel.

The Anniversary.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the "CENTRE GUARDS" met on Saturday the 3d of July instant, at the Spring situate near the village of Milesburg, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day, and nothing occurred which could tend to wound the feelings or damp the spirits of any one. An excellent dinner was provided for the occasion, of which the company partook, with a number of gentlemen who were invited to attend.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq. was appointed President, assisted by WILLIAM PETTIT, Vice President.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Miles, Esq. after which the following toasts were drank with the hearty cheers of all present:

1st. *The day we celebrate*—May its principles remain pure and unsullied while time endures.

2nd. *The Heroes and Sages who achieved our Independence*—They were worthy of the cause, and the cause was worthy of them.

3d. *Reverence to the memory of the illustrious Washington*—May his countrymen walk in his footsteps.

4th. *The President of the United States.*—The enlightened statesman, and firm patriot.

5th. *The Constitution of the United States*—The corner stone in the temple of universal liberty.

6th *The Government of the United States*—The Beacon which lights the world to liberty.

7th. *The State of Pennsylvania*—May her energies be devoted to internal improvements.

8th. *The Executive & Cabinet of Pennsylvania.* May their deliberations be guided by wisdom, and may they reflect honor on their respective stations.

9th. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.* The surest guides to wealth and national prosperity.

10th. *The Judiciary*—The power that protects our rights, and stands sentinel at every man's door.

11th. *The Navy of the United States.*—The Bulwark of the nation, and the gaurantee of "Free trade and Sailors rights."

12th. *The next President*—Ability, integrity and inflexible patriotism, we we will delight to honor, without regard to sectional or geographical distinction.

13th. *The American Fair*—

"Nature was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sigh'd till woman smil'd."

A toast was sent by a committee to the FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S INFANTRY, who had met, for the purpose of celebration, at a seperate spring, which they received, and the following was returned and drank with applause and good feeling:

"THE CENTRE GUARDS"—"The *Farmer's & Mechanic's Infantry* respect them, as individuals and as men willing to defend the privileges which our country enjoys, and fully reciprocate the friendly sentiments contained in their Toast.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day—*Pennsylvania Volunteers*—May patriotism, valor, and discipline be their attributes.

By Col. Holt, a soldier of "76." *Independence* "be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever thankful for the prize,
Let its echo reach the skies."

By Henry M. Pettit, *The Greeks*—May they go on conquering and to conquer, until not one of their heartless oppressors be found to oppose their rights.

By William L. Smith. *The Declaration of Independence*—An example of the patriotism of our forefathers—may it stimulate succeeding generations in the glorious cause of liberty.

By Thomas Hastings, Jr. *General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans*—May we draw near unto him as children to a father who is able and ready to help us in every time of need.

By Richard Miles. *The American Fair*—

"Auld nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest works she classes, O,
Her 'prentice hand she try'd on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!"

FOR THE PATRIOT.

ON THE 4th OF JULY.

It appears to me we should be a most grateful people, for the mild government we live under, above all other nations in the world. But in what way are we grateful? Does it not appear that the people would be willing to have it that the Almighty at particular times, gave license to sin. A catalogue of the sins committed on this day, would be dreadful indeed. I am far advanced in years, and must, ere long, be gathered to the place appointed for all living; and having had long experience, and seen the dreadful effects of evil, would be willing to remind my fellow-mortals, professing the christian name, of ceasing to do evil and learn to do well. We have abundant cause to be thankful, every day, for the choice blessings we receive, instead of consuming them in rioting and excess. How can the aged, or thoughtful of any age, encourage such extravagance, by attending at such festivals and places, where the current of evil has so much prevalence; for surely it is in the "broad way that leads to destruction," and is strewed with briars and thorns, and all manner of rubbish. But the good way is a pleasant way, wherein the obedient can travel with melody of heart. The ways of wisdom are "ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." If this good way was more earnestly sought after, we would become more uniform to the christian name, and, of consequence, be a more grateful people, both to the Supreme Giver and to each other. At the same time let us bear in mind that there are now about two millions of our fellow-creatures, in this land of liberty, held in abject slavery, who are not permitted to receive education, because the Almighty, in his wisdom, made them a different colour from ours; and has said his ways are equal—"All souls are mine, saith the Lord, as the soul of the Father so also the soul of the Son is mine; the soul that sineth it shall die—Ezekiel XVIII, 4.

A. FARMER.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 25.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The London papers by the Euphrates furnish little additional news from the theatre of war in the east. The porte is unquestionably putting forth all its energies for the campaign of the present season; and if we are to believe the servile Chronicle of the holy alliance, the Austrian Observer, there are serious internal troubles among the Greeks, which will go far to secure a triumph for the Turks. But the unfavorable predictions of that Gazette have so frequently failed, that they give us no great uneasiness at this time. A letter of a late date from Genoa states that Mr. Edward Blaquiere has just brought to the Greek congress the sum of 50, 000 pounds sterling, proceeding from the sale of the first part of the Greek loan, opened at London. The same letter informs us that on the first of April, Nicetus, the nephew of Colocrotoni, left the Peloponnesus with 3,000 men, to advance to Thermopylæ, to cover the siege of Negropont, now carrying on by Odysseus. In this letter it is positively declared that Colocrotoni has been brought to trial as the Austrian Observer pretends. He was living in retirement at Tripolizza like a private person. It is the old bey of the Mainotes, Peter Mauromichaelis, who had been called before a court martial, and acquitted himself of the charges laid against him.

We learn from one of the London papers that a most admirable work has just appeared, on the origin and progress of the Greek revolution, by a Mr. Blaquiere. Among the extraordinary events of modern times, none have occurred of more powerful interest than those which continue to agitate the classic shores of Greece; and yet how imperfectly are they known by us! It is true we occasionally hear of battles, massacres and burnings; but no analysis of the Greek character, no accurate or connected account of their noble struggle for independence, nor any rational hypothesis regarding its result, could possibly be formed, until Mr. Blaquiere's zeal for the cause led him to visit "the isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung;" the only plan, indeed, by which authentic materials for such a work could be collected.

The Oriental Spectator, Smyrna, ceased to appear on the 27th of April. The following is its last article of intelligence: We have just learned that the English Philhellmists have positively lent the Greeks thirty millions piasters to aid them in securing the triumph of their cause. They have already sent them 30 pieces of cannon, &c. They have also proposed to the Greek government to construct a steam-vessel for throwing shells and towing fire-ships during a calm. It will carry four 36 pounders"

We hope the death of Byron will not be seriously felt by the Greek patriots; but we apprehend that his presence was of great service. "The happiest result," says the Literary Chronicle, followed him wherever he went: the chiefs, who had suffered their little rivalries to neutralize their efforts, united in the common cause; the troops were paid; English tactics were introduced; military schools were formed for the instruction of youth; new levies raised; and every thing promised success, when death, deeming Byron's fame full to the brim, snatched him from the world."

Nothing certain is known as to the intentions of the pacha of Egypt, and conjecture itself seems to be puzzled. the account of the great conflagration at Cairo is confirmed, and it is stated in some eastern letters that the fire was set by design, by the pacha himself, that, under pretext of recruiting his finances and his stores, he might excuse himself with a good grace from taking part against Greece. Another view of this subject, however, is given in a letter from Constantinople, of the 8th of April, in which, after mentioning the departure of a part of the fleet, it is said that the fleet is going to the islands of the Archipelago; and that the Morea and Idra are given up to Mahmed Ali Pacha, to put down in the best way he can. It is also stated that the pacha's son, Ibrahim Pacha, leaves Egypt with a regular force this season. It is then added, and if true it is a very important feature in this intelligence, that "they have hopes to treat with the Greeks, allowing them to govern themselves, on paying an annual tribute. They expect the Greeks will have confidence enough to treat with the pacha of Egypt; with the Porte they do not seem inclined to treat at all; and they are all in the right."

It was further understood that the pacha of Egypt had declined to furnish the Turkish men of war, which had arrived at Alexandria, with the supplies necessary for their summer cruise, and that he had intimated to the brother of the Sun and Moon his determination to defer his expedition into Greece. It is not likely that a prince so thoroughly acquainted with the Turkish government, and with his own resources, would, by wasting his strength in the Morea, render his own pachalic an easy conquest to the Turks, and thereby insure his own destruction. The fourth expedition of the Ottomans against the Greeks will, therefore, be most feeble, and soon will the liberties of this formery renowned country be fixed on the foundation of civilization and christianity, from which no efforts of barbarism will be afterwards able to remove them. The freedom of Greece will be followed by that of Egypt, should the life of its present governor be spared for a few years, and the fairest portion of the world may again become the seat of learning and of the arts. The restoration of these once mighty empires will be the most extraordinary and important event recorded during many centuries in the history of the human race.

Letters from Alexandria, in Egypt, state that four Algerine frigates and two brigs of war had arrived in that port from Constantinople; that they had entered under the Tunisian flag; after which one of them hoisted the Algerine colours, and took a list of all English vessels in the harbor; that the following day, two other frigates and a schooner, under the Tunisian flag, had entered the said port, and two or three other men of war still kept out. The English merchantmen were rather frightened to see their operations going on, particularly as many of them were then loading, and there was no ship of war to convoy them.

DEPARTURE OF YTURBIDE FOR MEXICO.

It appears evident, that the ex-Emperor Yturbide has left England for Mexico, the place of his birth, and the country of his short lived dominion. He has written a letter, to prepare his friends for the event, and to explain his motives. He sailed from Southampton on the 11th inst. having left London on the 5th under the pretext of going for some time to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children, two boys and four girls, at boarding-schools in different parts of the country. The knowledge of this fact, together with the declaration of his intention to reside for some time at Bath, gave great conformation to the contradiction to the report of his having sailed for Mexico as an agent of Spain, or in support of foreign interests. It would appear from these sources, that for the last three or four months he has been corresponding with his former friends in Mexico, and that he has been called home by a strong party, who expect that his presence and the influence of his name may unite the Mexicans in support of their independence.

Bell's Weekly Mess. May 23.

The memoirs of Lord Byron, written by himself, are, we believe lost to the world forever. This posthumous record of the deceased nobleman had been deposited, as our readers may have informed themselves, in the keeping of Mr. Thomas Moore, and designed as a legacy for his benefit. This gentleman, with the consent and at the desire of Lord Byron, had long ago sold the manuscript to Mr. Murray for the large sum of 2000l. Since the death of Lord Byron, it occurred to the sensitive and Honorable mind of Mr. Moore, that, by possibility, although the noble author himself had given full authority for a disclosure of the document, some of his family might be wounded or shocked by it.—He appointed therefore, a time for meeting a near connexion of the noble Lord, (not Lady Byron) and after a deliberate and joint perusal of the work, finding that this Lady apprehended from it much pain to the minds of many persons still living, tho' no sort of imputation on her brother's memory, Mr. Moore, with a spirit and generosity which the better part of mankind will be at no loss to appreciate, placed the manuscript in the lady's hand, and permitted her *to burn it* in his presence! This sacrifice of self interest to lofty feeling was made last week, and the next morning the 2,000l was repaid to Mr. Murray by Lord Byron's self desituted legatee.—The last words of that Nobleman, before the delirium which seized his powerful mind within three days of his death, were—"I wish it to be known that my last thoughts were given to *my wife, my child and my sister.*"

In addition to the circumstances we have already stated relative to the burning of Lord Byron's autographical memoirs, we have been informed that the family of the deceased nobleman offered Mr. Moore 5,000l to deliver up to them the manuscript in his possession. Mr. Moore declined the pecuniary recompense thus liberally tendered, but assented to commit them to the flames if their publication, on a perusal of them, should be disapproved of by the surviving relations. Our readers are aware the result, the destruction of these most interesting memoirs.—*Courier.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, JUNE 26.

The Wild Cat arrived at the navy yard, Washington, about two hours after the Sea Gull.

Prior to her touching at Mantanzas, the Wild Cat, in company with the Jackall, Lieutenant John H. Lee, had been cruising on the Yucatan banks, and had run down the coast from the island of Mohaires to the settlement of Sesal, taking a particular look into New Malaga.

—

Extract of a letter from lieutenant commandant JOHN D. SLOAT to commodore DAVID PORTER, commanding the United States' squadron in the West Indies, dated

United States' schooner Grampus, Mantanzas, May 29.

In conformity to your orders of the 24th of January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28 of February, and proceeded to the coast of Africa. On the 4th of April, I anchored at cape Mesurado, and visited the colony of free people of color, where I remained eight days, and have the satisfaction to report that I found them comfortably settled, and at peace with all the neighboring nations. Although they apprehended that the tribe they had the difficulty with previous to the arrival of the Cyane is not friendly to them, yet they do not believe they will venture to attack them again, particularly since my visit, as I gave the natives that I should return there shortly, and they know that I supplied the colony with ammunition and provision, a return of which I enclose.

The appearance of the Grampus on the coast has been of essential service to the settlement. The trade with the natives in their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; but, when they found the Grampus to be a vessel of war, the king sent in word that he would open the trade; and before I left there, the natives began to come in with provisions and other articles in considerable numbers. The agent for the United States, as well as that for the Colonization Society, had left the settlement some time before my arrival. They have appointed acting agents, Mr. Waring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson for the society, both colored men. By their advice the people have elected a council of twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the colony, and, by what I could discover, they appear to be doing well; but they are extremely desirous to have the advantage of good agents. They say they do not yet feel themselves competent to manage the establishment. Their settlemet is very pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula, the sea on one side, and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground, and they have for its protection a tolerably good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunnades. At the other extremity is a blockhouse, with one nine pounder, and one six. They have also mounted one brass four pound field piece, and one two pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools I gave them.

The number of inhabitants is two hundred ard thirty seven, seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, and muster for exercise every Saturday. They have all very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a con-

siderable piece of ground intended for cultivation. They catch in the river a variety of fish and plenty of oysters: they have an abundance of fine timber, and the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as they would in any part of the world. Of the late emigrants, one hundred and five, all have gone through their seasoning; three young children only have died, and they with complaints incident to every climate and country.

I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the society, and to all those friendly to the settlement, to know exactly how those people are situated as I have been informed at St. Thomas, that there are, at present, very discouraging reports in circulation in the United States."

New kind of Wheat.—A new kind of wheat has lately been brought from Arabia, called the Heshborn wheat. The ears are twice as large as those of the common kinds of wheat, more tapering and bearded. The number of grains in one ear is 84, and the length of the stalk, 3 feet 1 inch.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States, ship of the line NORTH CAROLINA for immediate service, and that she will bear the Pendant of Commodore JOHN RODGERS.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW INVENTION.

We have seen Mr. Linnie's new invention. It is a curious piece of mechanism, comprising a complete fowling piece barrel 33 inches long, calibre 5-8 inches, detonating lock, butt with proper angle, ramrod, &c.; a complete fishing rod about 12 feet long, dog call, looking glass, and snuff box, with pen, in the small compass of an ordinary sized walking stick, weighing 8½ lbs. When used as a fowling piece it contains a flask, with powder and shot sufficient for 12 or 14 charges, and can be used as a walking stick or fishing rod, loaded and primed, with the greatest safety. Its portability is such, that it can be transformed to all its purposes including loading, priming and firing in the short space of three minutes. Mr. Linnie is a native of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and is now on his way to Edinburg and London, for the purpose of laying his invention before the Societies for the encouragement of Arts.

Inverness Courier

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated, April 27, 1824, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I look at the United States en masse and at their government as a whole, and then I say there is less opportunity for the exertion of individual cupidity:—less revenue to be plundered; fewer means of plundering:—no priviledged orders:—no King:—no Feudal Aristocracy:—no Boroughmongering Parliament:—no established Church:—no Dungeoning for printing the truth:—no Standing army to cut you down at your own doors. In the absence of all these things and a multitude of other enormous evils, I say, that if your admirable republic was not existence, Mankind would be in hopeless, irremediable slavery. Intellect would be extinguished and knowledge and talents proscribed. Your government is the sheet anchor of the human race and it will hold against all storms."

Latest and important from Spain.—We are informed by our attentive correspondent of the Boston Courier, that the ship Coral arrived at that port on Sunday last, from Gibraltar, bringing letters from Cadiz dated the 22d of May. In one of these it was stated as certain that 25,000 troops were to enter Spain immediately, and that several regiments had been ordered from Carthagena to Cadiz, where preparations were making to receive them. "The movements (it is added) in Spain, with the recent events in Portugal, lead many to believe that all is not well, and that *war is brewing.*"

Columbian Observer.

The Elephant Balloon.—Yesterday afternoon we witnessed the ascent of the balloon in the form of an Elephant. The scene was entirely new in this county, and attracted an immense concourse of people *around* the Garden, but the spectators inside, we are sorry to say, were not sufficient to pay the proprietors for their trouble and expence. This will always be the case with exhibitions of this kind, because those outside have as fine a view as those within.

As the ascent was attended with success, we hope the proprietors will have their balloon safely returned. It must have gone a considerable distance to the northward. The wind being light, it remained in sight a long time.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

It appears from the Boston Centinel, that some of the New York Editors made a mistake in publishing the numbers drawn from the lottery wheel the other day, by giving the 9th drawn number 46 instead of 40; and the three last combination numbers were entitled to the 10,000 dollar prize. The consequence was that one of the Bostonians had the ticket bearing the numbers 53, 29, 46; and the official list not having been received, he concluded his fortune made, and was quite a rich man for more than an hour; when the unfortunate error was corrected by the official document, and the ticket found to have drawn only 22 dollars instead of 10,000 dollars. It is seldom that so much vexation is occasioned by so simple an error.

Lancaster, (Penn.) July 2.

Early on Tuesday morning last four prisoners made their escape from the Jail in this city. They sawed off the iron bars of the window, until the aperture was sufficient to admit of their escape through it. They then descended to the ground in the Jail yard, by means of ropes made out of their blankets. The wall was then scaled by taking off a door from one of the out-buildings, placing it on the corner, and with the aid of a long pole which they found in the yard, they were enabled to reach the top of the wall, some of them sustained injury, as there were, at the place where it was effected, some traces of blood upon the ground.

Those who escaped were—William Kirk, confined on a suspicion of having passed counterfeit money. For his apprehension the Jailer has offered a reward of 20 dollars—George Williams—Garret Sinister and Jeremiah Williams, (a black man) for each of whom a reward of 5 dollars is offered.

DANGERS OF SLEEP-WALKING.

The following melancholy particulars are stated in a letter, dated Manchester, Vt. June 28th, 1824, from a young lady to her friend in Troy.

"I should be glad did not the time fail me, to give you the particulars of the sudden, and melancholy death of Elvira Ayres, a young lady who lived with Milo L Bennet, Esq. She retired to rest last Thursday evening well and cheerful; when Mr. Bennet arose on Friday morning he found her missing. He searched the house and not finding her he grew alarmed—he searched the barn, and the well, then raised the lid of of the cistern, where he found her and drew her out a lifeless corpse. After some fruitless attemp's to restore life, a Jury of inquest was called, which after some difficulty brought in a verdict of *accidental death.* But even after the verdict, every step was involved in mystery, nor was any light thrown upon the subject, until her friends arrived, (who were sent for to attend the funeral, a distance of about 30 miles) when it was learned from her mother that she had been known to get up in her sleep; and when her mother saw her last, on being asked she reluctantly told her that she had in two instances, awaked and found herself several rods from the house but had told no one of it, doubtless to avoid exciting their anxiety. This put the cause of her death beyond a doubt. She was found dressed, her clothes pinned and shoes tied. She was possessed of an amiable disposition, was a member of the church and beloved by her acquaintance.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

David and Robert Shields have been tried at Paris, Kentucky, for the murder of M'Cormick Contrary to all expectation they were pronounced NOT GUILTY! The trial occupied nine days. The Maysville Eagle speaking of this result, says, "our respect for the great palladium of personal liberty, (the trial by jury) induces us to forbear comment. Such, however, is the strength of public feeling in Bourbon, that on Friday night last, the jurors were burned in effigy, and the Rogue's March beat over the grave."—*Poulson's Adv.*

The Augusta, (Geo.) Chronicle, says—"Several detachments of musquetous have recently arrived in town and are quartered upon our citizens. They seem to be lively and active, and are so entirely free from *party* spirit, that they are equally attentive to the friends and opposers of all the Presidential candidates; and any person laying down at night without a pavilion, may be sure of receiving some feeling evidences of their regard, without the trouble of electioneering for their favours."

A CRUEL IMPOSITION.

New York, July 2.—Yesterday a little girl, who, for a living, carries about from door to door, baskets of raspberries for sale, was met in the lower part of the city, by a genteel dressed man, and after enquiring how she sold them, he agreed to take three baskets provided she would leave them at his house, corner of Anthony-street and Broadway. This the girl agreed to do, and my gentleman then drew from his pocket book, a three dollar bill of the Newark State Bank, to pay for them. Not suspecting that any thing was wrong, the poor girl took his bill, gave him two dollars six and sixpence change in silver, (all she possessed,) rolled the bill up, and carefully put it away in her pocket. On going to the house, corner of Anthony-street and Broadway, with the raspberries, she was told that no one living there had purchased any berries of her or any other person. She then, for the first time, began to suspect that all was not right, and having showed the three dollar bill which she had taken of the gentleman, it proved to be a counterfeit. On applying to the Police Office, with tears in her eyes, for advice, she was told unless she could identify the fellow, they could give her no relief. A more cruel piece of villiany could not well be played off, and the wretch who is guilty of it deserves the pillory.—*Evening Post.*

Wanted Immediately.

A person well acquainted with the FLAXSEED OIL MAKING BUSINESS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. The mill is in good order, and any person wishing to engage in this business will experience but little difficulty in conducting it. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Ferguson township, Centre County.

GEORGE HUBLER.

June 10th. 1824.

NOTICE.

CONSTABLES TAKE NOTICE,

That it is your duty by law to return the names of all persons who are retailers of foreign Merchandise in the respective town, or township, for which you are appointed, and it is expected that you, and each of you, will perform that part of your duty, when you make your return to next August Sessions.

JOHN RANKIN *Clk. Sess.*

Bellefonte, July 2, 1824.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1824.

Arnold John, Aurand John, Antes Henry, Antes Catharine M. Ambhiser Christian, Adams John Esq. Adamson Elizabeth, Borley Wm. Beightel John, Boone Wm. F. Beard Samuel, Benner & Kephart, 2; Crandle Job, 2; Crone John, Clyde Samuel, Clauges J. R. Carson Agness, Crawford James, Esq. Culbertson Saml. Coleman Hager, Carson James, Carey Richard, Crowl Philip, Curden James, Dacker Michael, Doan Henry, Douglass John, Davis Thomas J. Deannan Robert. Dillen Geo. Duck Henry, Dugan James, Dunlop Francis, Elchinger John, Eckley Eli, Elgile George, Emmerman Albert, Fleming John, Fillips Joseph, Fisher Sarah, Fisher Wm. Forster James Esq. Fry David, Farner David, Gallaspie Jesse, Glenn John 3, Goodfellow David, Graham Wm. Galbraith John D. Hays John Esq. Hyman Jesse, Hunter John, Hinton Hannah, Hughs Samuel, Henderson Charlotte C. Hannah Henry, Henny John, Knox Dean 2, Keatting Thomas, Karlan John, Loyd Gilbert L. Long Wm or John, Lambert John, Lynch Jane, Martin Robert, M'Ewen Robert S. 2; Meek Jane, M'Intire Edward. M'Gaveran John, Moyer & Cook. Malone Thomas & Morgan, Moss Maryann, Moore Elisha, M'Linsey John, M'Kean Lewis, M'Kee John. Millikin Thomas, Means, Samuel M'Kinney Judge, M'Kee Andrew, Mill Tobias, Moyer Henry, M'Ghee James 2, Mitchel John, Maginty Robert, M'Lanahan James D. Purdue John jr. Parker David, Philips Joseph, Patton Samuel, Pluff Wm. Petrikin James M. 4; Ray Robert, Riddle Hugh, Rawl Francis W. 2; Reed John, Reside James, Reeves Elijah, 2; Russel Hughes, Russel Wm. Steer Asail, Shenk Matty, Steele David. Shugart Jos. B. St. Clair David P Shank Miss, Swisher Joseph, Steegar Mr. Sharp James, Sherman Michael Shade Henry, Taylor Samuel & Philip White, Timms Lewis, Vaughar Richard, Vaughan Ann, Wilson John Sr. Williams Lewis B. Wilson Samuel H. Withington Wm. Wentze John, Waggoner Wm. William James, Waddle Thomas, Whipp Isaac.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE.

JAMES ARMOR,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he continues the

Drug, Medicine, Paint & Dye Stuff

business, in all its variety, one door east of Esquire Vandyke's office, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office; where he has a complete assortment of every article in his line, which he will sell lower than any that has ever been offered in the place; being an entire NEW STOCK, and purchased at the lowest city prices.

Among his Medicines are,

Barks, of different kinds,
Caster Oil, first quality
Calomel, [cold pressed,
Rheubarb,
Jalap,
Tartar Emetic
Magnesia, calcined,
Cream Tartar,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Carbonate Magnesia,
Senna,
Manna,
Liquorice Ball,
Gum Arabic,
Arrow Root,
Flor Digitales
Oxyd Bismuth, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, &c.

Spirits Turpentine,
Spirits Wine,
Linseed,
Olive or Sweet, } OIL
Spermaceti
Vitriol
Rose Pink,
Letharg,
Putty,
Shell Lac,
Chrome Yellow,
Yellow Ochre,
Chalk,
Prussian Blue,
White lead, dry,
Spanish Whiting,
Venitian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, English,
Amber, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Bengal Indigo,
Copperas,
Ground Red Wood
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Allum,
Turmeric, &c.
Verdegris,
Madder,
Arnotto Spanish,
Pearl Ash,
Blue Vitriol,
Camwood,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles, et.

SNUFF, SEGARS, &c.

Sulphate of Quinine, so efficacious in Fevers.

ALSO,

SHINN'S PANACEA,

By the Gross, Dozen or single bottle.

All the above articles will be warranted of the first quality, and as low as they can be purchased any where.

By strict attention to business, and liberal prices, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

The *Medical Gentlemen* of Bellefonte and its vicinity, are particularly invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions and Orders, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Medicines may be had at any hour of the night.

Bellefonte, July 9, 1824.

Carding Fulling & Dying,

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected, and has now in complete operation, a

NEW FULLING & CARDING MACHINE

on Logan's Branch, in Spring township, about one mile and a half from Bellefonte, where all orders in the above line of business's will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Cloth will be taken in at Philip Benner Jr. &co's store, Bellefonte; writen directions must accompany it.

PHILIP BENNER, Sr.

Spring township, July 5, 1824.

Bank note Exchange.

Per ct. dis.

United States Branch Banks	¼
New-Hampshire banks	½
Burlington (Vermont)	½
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	1½
Salem banks	1½
Worcester banks	1½
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1½
Washington, Westerly	1½
Other Rhode Island notes	1½
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	½
Phœnix bank at Hartford	½
Derby bank	½
Bridgeport bank	½
Eagle bank at New Haven	½
Hartford bank	½
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	½
Troy bank	½
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	½
Bank in Newark	½
Bank of New Brunswick	½
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	½
do at New Brunswick	½
do at Patterson	½
do at Morristown	¾
do at Trenton	¾
do Sussex	½
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	1
Farmers bank, Lancaster	½
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	½
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	½
Carlisle bank	½
Swatara t Harrisbbur	½
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, Union & Columbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	1
Com bank of Delaware	½
Branch of do at Milford	3
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	12½
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	½
Bank of the Valley	½
Branch of do. at Leesburg	½
Branch at Charlestown	½
Branch at Romney	½

THE PATRIOT.

"Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense."

BELLEFONTE, JULY, 1824.

FOR THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

A HYMN.

My God permit a worm thy grace to claim,
A helpless worm that holds his all from thee,
Whose hopes all centre in thy peerless name,
For blessings here, and for eternity.

May no unhallow'd wish invade this heart,
Or aught unholy find admission here;
Bid passion cease, bid every sin depart,
And may I serve thee with a filial fear.

In all my wand'rings through this world of woe,
Be thou my guide, my counsellor and friend;
In virtue's ways still onward may I go,
And reach the joys of glory in the end.

'Tis thy blest presence that creates my bliss,
Possess'd of thee what can I want beside;
The joys of earth how mean compar'd with this,
To dwell securely in thy wounded side.

May all my powers with sacred ardour rise,
And with increasing efforts tend to thee;
Nor ever weary till I gain the prize,
And join the chorus of eternity.

Oh! ye blest scenes of permanent delight,
Where angels sing and pilgrims swell the choir;
With prospect high ye fill my ravish'd sight,
And all my soul with sacred transports fire.

On those blest shores where saints immortal reign,
Where beams the radiance of eternal day;
Where tears have ceas'd, where sorrows never pain,
To Christ my King I'll endless homage pay.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

From a world of woods and wild,
Dark beneath the western skies,
How Columbia's glory smiles!
See her towns and hamlets rise!

From a wilderness of shade,
Cultivated fields appear;
In delightful charms array'd,
Cheering every cottage near.

Agriculture clothes the ground
With luxuriant attire;
Scatters wealth and plenty round,
Makes the landscape bright and fair.

Commerce rolls in ev'ry breeze,
Fabrics glitter bright and gay;
Where the land was dark with trees,
Crowded marts their wealth display.

Arts extend their blissful aid,
As unnumbered structures rise,
And the cities newly made
Lift their mansions to the skies.

Science beams with light sublime,
Throws its lustre round the land,
Cheering all within our clime,
By her kind and fostering hand.

Where the sun with golden rays,
Beam'd upon the desert seas;
And the undulating wave,
Lonely rippled in the breeze.

Now upon the liquid plain,
Thronging ships and crafts abound;
Cheering all our wide domain,
Spreading wealth and plenty round.

Where o'er landscapes wild and wide,
Lofty mountains crown'd with woods,
Loom majestic from the tide,
Lift their summits to the clouds:

There shall future vineyards grow,
There shall future hamlets rise;
Orchards grace the mountain's brow,
Breathe their fragrance to the skies.

Millions from ascending day,
Journeying tow'rds the setting sun;
In Columbia's bosom gay,
Find a happy peaceful home.

Here may Freedom's Temple stand,
Spreading light and truth sublime,
Cheer the earth's remotest land,
Brighten ev'ry distant clime.

While the nations of the earth,
Marshal'd by despotic ire;
Full of foul, malicious wrath,
Clothe their land with blood and fire.

Here may peace with olive wand,
Cheer the lab'rer at his toil;
As he views his native land,
As he tills his native soil.

Here may union, peace and love,
Fill the measure of our bliss;
And the God who rules above,
Deign to guard our happiness.

MEAD.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS, JUNE 24.

Jim Fitz Patrick.

In the Village Record of last month, in a letter on the history of Chester County is a statement of the character, and the *capture*, of that celebrated freebooter Fitz Patrick, who was such an annoyance, to the whigs during the memorable struggle for Liberty and Independence. As that statement is essentially incorrect, I beg you will do me the favor to publish the following faithful statement of that interesting occurrence. *A Friend of Truth.*

June 12, 1824.

On Sunday the 22d August 1778, about 5 P. M. Fitz Patrick or Fitch, as he was generally called, came to the house of Mr. Wm. M'Fee, situated near Crum Creek, and not far from where the Strasburg road runs, about 10 miles from Chester. Mr. and Mrs. M'Fee and their son Robert were seated at the tea table, their daughter Jane being absent on a visit to a sick neighbor. Robert observed a man approaching the house, being mounted and armed with a rifle, a pair of pistols and a sword, and supposed him to be a soldier from the American Camp he dismounted, came to the door and asked if Mr. Wm. M'Fee lived there, he was answered in the affirmative, he then walked in and addressed himself to Robert saying "and you are Capt. Robert M'Fee?" he replied "I am Robert M'Fee." "I am Capt Fitz Patrick," said Fitch, "Sir, said Capt. M'Fee, if you are Capt. Fitz Patrick sit down and take a cup of tea with us." "No," he answered, and swore violently he would neither eat nor drink, nor leave the house, until they were not worth a groat; and said that he was going about levying contributions from the d——d rebels, and that he must pay him one hundred and fifty pounds.

He then proceeded to rifle his person of whatever took his fancy, among which was a pair of shoes with silver buckles on them. He pulled his own off and put on the other pair, leaving them down at the heel; the shoes appeared to be rather small for him; he then laid his old shoes outside of the door.—While Fitch was engaged plundering the Captain, he, unobserved by Fitch, threw the key of his chest and some paper money behind the door, which his mother perceiving picked up the key and hastening up stairs, unlocked the chest and hid the money in the garret under some wheat. Fitch very soon missed her and presented his pistol to Capt. M'Fee's breast threatened him with instant death if his mother did not return immediately. M'Fee called his mother and she returned immediately, likewise a hired woman named Sarah Walker who was sitting up stairs reading Mrs. M'Fee returned the key to her son the first opportunity. Fitch next ordered them all up stairs, and as they were proceeding from the kitchen to the stairs, he observed Capt. M'Fee's riffle which he took and snapped, and then threw it out of the door saying, lay there till you are wanted. At the foot of the stairs old Mr. M'Fee tried to dissuade Fitch from his purpose, but he swore vehemently and placing the point of his sword against his breast, threatened to run him through if he did not obey instantly. They all went up stairs, Fitch ordered Capt M'Fee to unlock his chest and get out the money he had demanded; M'Fee replied, how can you expect so young a man as me to have so much money? Fitch persisted in his demands, Capt. M'Fee opened the chest and requested Fitch to search it himself, which he did and not finding any money was much chagrined and swore that he was his prisoner, as he had no money, he must go a campaign along with him, and ordered him to provide a horse and clothes. Capt. M'Fee replied, that he had clothes on sufficient for the season but did not know how long his campaign might last. Fitch said it would be a long and severe one.

Capt. M'Fee now resolved that he would not leave the house alive. Fitch laid his arms on the bed by his side, except a pistol he held in his right hand, he then ordered Capt. M'Fee, his father and mother, to stand in a row on his right hand, in the order stated, and Sarah Walker was standing at a short distance from him in front, Fitch then raised his foot on the bedstead in order to fix the shoe, which was down at the heel, properly on his foot. Capt. M'Fee who was a strong athletic man, embraced this favorable moment; giving Sarah Walker the signal to seize the pistol; he instantly grappled him round the body and arms and Sarah grasped the pistol almost the same moment. Fitch attempted to discharge it but missed fire, and she finally succeeded in forcing it out of his hand, and in the struggle had one of her fingers cut very severely by the lock of the pistol. Capt. M'Fee now succeeded in throwing him down and fortunately got the other pistol off the bed. Fitch being exhausted made no further resistance, but frequently and earnestly begged the Captain to blow his brains out; he would not do it and told him he must be bound and delivered over to the proper authority to receive the punishment he merited.

Mr M'Fee's servant man named David Cunningham now entered, and Capt. M'Fee ordered him to go and procure ropes to tie Fitch, when he, and Mrs. M'Fee went and brought some, and while Mrs. M Fee was engaged tying his feet Fitch kicked her severely in the side when her son charged him not to do it again or he must abide by the consequences. After Fitch was bound securely, David Cunningham was ordered to catch a horse in the field and proceed immediately to inform the whigs, living nearest to them, of the occurrence, to come and assist in guarding the prisoner, and to proceed to the American camp to obtain a guard to take charge of Fitch. About this time Sarah Walker ran off to bring home Miss Jane M'Fee, who she met on her way home. On returning they met a young man and a young woman walking together and informed them of what had taken replace: curiosity induced them to go along and see Fitch. The young woman seemed to pity him very much, he was lying on the bed, and she seated herself on the bed near his head, caressed him and combed his hair. Fitch complaining of feeling chilly a cover was thrown over him.

Mr. M'Fee's nearest neighbours were all Tories, therefore the messenger had to go about 2 miles before he could meet with any friends, consequently it was 8 or 9 o'clock before any assistance came. Mr. Phineas Massey was the first man who came, Messrs. Joseph Black, Mordecai Massey, M. Chancy, Esq. and others, whose names are not recollected, came also to guard Fitch. Capt. M'Fee now laid himself down in an adjoining chamber to rest himself from the fatigues of the evening. Some time after it was discovered that Fitch's arms were disengaged from the ropes, and the young woman sitting on the bed was strongly suspected of being instrumental in loosening them. Fitch was soon bound again, and one of the persons engaged in tying him drew the rope so tight as to give him pain; he begged they would make them more easy, and said he was sure that Capt M'Fee would not suffer them to treat him so, they refused to loosen them. He then told Miss Jane to call her brother, which she did, he came and said that Fitch should not be abused, but must be bound, and made his ropes more easy. About 11 P. M. a gun was fired at the window, where my informant was sitting, but no one was injured, conjecture supposed it to have been fired by Fitch's aid, Dougherty, search was immediately made, but the person fled and left behind a sword, which Fitch had formerly taken from an officer. About 2 A. M. next morning the guard arrived from the American Camp took the prisoner in charge and conveyed him to a place of safety; some time after he was tried and executed.

Fitch had declared he never would be taken by one man. While in the house of Mr. M'Fee he said the world should not say that he was taken by a man but by a woman; hence a report was spread abroad that Fitch was taken by Sarah Walker, and she availed herself of the favorable impression which this report caused, and travelled about the country and received considerable sums of money from the Whigs as a reward for her courage.

The daughter of Mr. M'Fee is now living, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. The whole statement is received from a near relative of Capt. M'Fee, who was an eye witness to most of the transactions, and had the best opportunity of being correctly informed of every circumstance relative to the capture of Fitch. It is published in order to remove the erroneous impressions which the publication alluded to, in in the Village Record is calculated to produce; namely, that he was betrayed by his mistress, into the hands of armed men, whom she had concealed in her house; as one error often begets others, it is desirable that out of respect for the feelings of the surviving friends of Mr. M'Fee's family, that the error should be corrected, and that the respectable editor of the Village Record, be pleased to publish the above in his paper.

From the Oxford Gazette.

ANECDOTE OF THE BEAR.

In the year 1797, the following singular rencontre occurred in the town of New-Berlin, in Chenango county, between four men a dog, and a bear:—A huge bear was prowling near the residence of the late Doctor Foot, and with an appetite sharply set for pork, suddenly enclosed within his warm embrace a wandering swine of the doctor's whose lamentable cries soon informed him that an enemy had invaded his possessions. The doctor, like a true hero of that day, flew to arms, and hied to the battle field in defence of his rights. Well equipt, with trusty rifle and aided by his dog he advanced boldly to the combat, determined to force Bruin to resign his ill gotten spoil, or perish in the attempt. Bruin however, was not the least daunted by the martial appearance of this son of Esculapius, and regardless of priority of claim, like another species of half his understanding thought power conferred right and that possession was a sufficient excuse for exercising it, and determined to defend himself and his prey against the demand of his adversary.

The doctor, however, without attempting any negociation, or making any declaration of war by a well directed fire, delivered the leaden messengers, in such a manner as carried conviction so near his heart, that an instantaneous and sincere repentance of his felonious practices was wrought in him. Bruin resigned his prey and beat up a retreat, but Lion, obeying his master's beck, commenced so severe an attack upon his rear guard that he compelled his adversary to right about face and form anew his line of battle. The conflict was long and terrible, but superior strength at last overpowered the faithful dog, and he fell; and in piteous tones cried for quarters. The doctor now seeing the danger of his friend, advanced to his relief, and so faithfully did he apply his musket to the front and flank of Bruin that he loosed the dog from his embrace but immediately seized the doctor laid him on the ground and took a position over him. The doctor thought this an insult too flagrant to be quietly submitted to and with nil desperandum for his motto immediately drew a pocket knife, being unfortunately destitute of other side arms, and commenced a surgical operation on the breast of the bear intending, we presume, to extract the sluggs of lead which he had lodged there.

At this period the noise of battle and the din of arms, loud as the thunder of conflicting elements or the last peal of heavens artillery, was heard by Mr. Marvin and his son Elisha, who came at full speed to reinforce the doctor; but without any arms except those which nature had furnished them. Ill prepared for the conflict as they were, they seized the bear and relieved the doctor who was nearly exhausted. But this son of the forest had strength to which the human arm is a stranger renewed the action with redoubled force, and at one fell blow prostrated his new opponents. Here again the battle thickened, and was fought with fury bordering on desperation; the struggle was long and doubtful—victory, for some time, alternately perched upon the standards of the opposing combatants—but from the wounds of the two Marvins the contest would soon have terminated.—The doctor had now sufficiently recovered to cry aloud for aid; the call was heard by a Mr. Franklin, who hastened to the field, which by this time presented a frightful aspect—Mr. Franklin seeing the fate of his predecessors, and unwilling to oppose force by force, had recourse to stratagem. To effect his object he insulted the bear by using his arms for legs, and on all fours made circuitous routs around the field as if to challenge the bear to combat in his own way. This the bear discovered, and as his antagonists were unable to continue the contest, he accepted the invitation and advanced towards Franklin. This was what he wished, and well knowing that two legs would better serve him for flight than four, he raised himself erect and fled;—but the race of the bear was short, for the doctor, while under his custody, had so industriously plied his knife, that he made a deep incision in the breast of the bear, through which his hearts blood flowed slowly but surely. The bear after running a few rods in the full anticipation of victory, fell covered with honorable wounds. This the fugitive did not perceive, being too anxious for his own safety to look behind him. Fear adds wings to feet and he fled with the speed of the wind, nor did he stop till he had run nearly a mile. Trembling with terror, and out of breath, he was unable to answer the interrogations of his friends, in whom his sudden arrival and singular appearance had excited much alarm. Having at length regained the power of utterance, he shouted "a Bear, a Bear!" "what of a bear," they exclaimed; "a bear has killed four or five men." "What! why! who are they?" they rejoined. "Doctor Foot, old Mr. Marvin, Elisha and myself are all dead and gone," replied the affrighted man.

HANGED—OR NOT HANGED—OR PROVINCIAL VERACITY.

TO THE IRISH OBSERVER.

SIR—A paper called the LIMERICK CHRONICLE, which was received in the county of Cork on the 10th of April, stating that I was hanged on that day, which was the cause of great grief and other inconvenience to my relations, the O'Sullivans, in that county. Now this is to request that your Worship would be so good as to allow me to say, contrary to any thing that the Limerick Chronicle may allege to that effect, that I am not hanged, nor was not hanged upon that day; for I am still alive and well, thank God—though the Chronicle was so good as to give my dying declaration.

Now, Sir, further to prove that I am alive, I beg your pardon to state that the paper, as I am told, which gave an account of my execution at *two o'clock*, was printed at eleven the same day, and this, I think, is full confirmation of the fact of my being alive, seeing that the gentlemen of the Chronicle newspaper could not know at eleven what took place at two.

So, Sir, your humble servant, to command,

THOMAS O'SULLIVAN.

County Gaol, Limerick, April 30, 1824.

Nota bene, my first cousin, Morty O——, went into mourning, and Judy, my aunt's sister, was murthered with the grief. See what comes of false news, Sir.

A Scotchman giving evidence at the bar of the house of lords in the affair of Captain Porteus, and telling of the variety of shots which were fired upon that unhappy occasion; he was asked by the Duke of Newcastle, what kind of shot it was? "Why," says the man in his broad dialect, "such as they shoot *fools* with, and the like."—"What kind of *fools?*" says the duke, smiling at the word. "Why, my lord, *dukes*, and such kind of *fools*."

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinion on strangers, a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, "pray, my lord who is that tall, awkward woman yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord C. "is—MY SISTER," The gentleman reddened with confusion and stammered out "no no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I mean that very ugly woman who stands next to the Queen." "That lady, sir," answered Lord C. calmly—"that lady, sir, is—MY WIFE."

ANECDOTE.

A lady once asked a minister if she might not pay attention to dress and fashion, without being proud. "Madam, (replied the minister) whenever you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there also!"

THE BEAVER.

The following anecdote of the beaver, is taken from Franklin's Narrative of the shores of the Polar Sea, recently published:—"One day, a gentleman, long resident in this country, espied five young beavers sporting in the water, leaping upon the tree, pushing one another off and playing a thousand interesting tricks. He approached, softly under cover of the bushes, and prepared to fire upon the unsuspecting creatures; but a nearer approach discovered to him such a similitude betwixt their gestures and the infantile carresses of his own children, that he threw aside his gun This gentleman's feelings are to be envied, but few traders in fur would have acted so feelingly.

A doctor advertised an infallible cure for deafness and blindness.—The deaf (he says) may hear of him at a house in Diffy-street, where the blind may see him from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon.

A preacher, who had been a printer, observin the usual harangue, that youth might be compared to a *comma*, manhood to a *semicolon*, old age to a *colon*, to which death puts a *period*.

It is no diminution to have been in the wrong. Perfection is not the attribute of man.